

## The Receivers for Dillard & Harty Must Turn Their Stock Into Cash

And Are Therefore Offer-  
ing It at PRIME COST

This is an opportunity to save considerable money, as there is in this stock something you are sure to need---

## CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, HATS, ETC.

Everything at Actual Cost--No Goods  
Charged--Terms Are Cash.

The stock is fresh, clean and up-to-date. Early  
callers have advantages.

**S. C. WEISIGER, G. H. WINSTON,**  
Receivers for DILLARD & HARTY

## "CONSERVE SOIL" IS HOPE OF SOUTH

Will Result in More Bountiful  
Yields Than Ever Be-  
fore.

### COST OF FERTILIZING PROBLEM

Cheap and Abundant Food Fun-  
damental in Industrial  
Development.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Washington, D. C., August 6.—"Con-  
serve the soil" is the slogan of Pro-  
fessor W. J. Spillman, of the Bureau

of Plant Industry in the Department  
of Agriculture. With such a move-  
ment he believes the great Southland  
will yield more bountifully than ever;  
without it, he sees national waste,  
with poverty and want staring the  
people in the face and with poor  
prospects for future years.

"How to restore and maintain the  
productivity of the soil," Professor  
Spillman said, "is the most important  
phase of the conservation problem.  
We have deluded ourselves with the  
idea that we have unbounded resources  
in land, in forest, in mineral wealth.  
We have been prodigal in the utiliza-  
tion of these resources. We must  
now pay the penalty of this prodigality.  
In many of our older commu-  
nities, soil fertility has been re-  
duced below the point of profitable  
production. Nation-wide effort at the  
present time, through Federal and  
State agency, is directed toward a  
restoration of fertility in these locali-  
ties. On the prairies of the West fer-  
tility is beginning to wane. In order  
that our heritage in the prairie coun-  
try may not follow the descent of the  
South and East, it is necessary that  
intelligent and vigorous effort be made

to farm correctly. We must cease  
abusing the soil. The renting of land  
on short leases for the purpose of  
growing grain for market is one of  
the surest means of reducing the pro-  
ductive power of the soil. The do-  
mestic animal, with well-managed pas-  
tures, and rational systems of crop  
rotation is pre-eminently adapted to  
the development of permanent systems  
of profitable farming. Landowners  
must realize this, and must take steps  
to improve renting methods by stock-  
ing farms with a full complement of  
domestic animals, where the renter  
is not able to do this for himself,  
and by giving longer leases, whereby  
the renter may reap the reward of  
intelligent management.

"Land owned originally by the gov-  
ernment has in the main been given  
intelligently into the hands of mil-  
lions of small owners, each of whom  
manages his own holdings as an in-  
dependent proprietor. This method of  
disposing of the national domain has  
led to the rapid creation of well-  
distributed wealth. It has meant con-  
servation by utilization on the part  
of a maximum number of private own-  
ers. But the very magnitude and

richness of this heritage has led to  
such prodigality in its use that now  
when the settlement is practically  
past we find ourselves confronted with  
increased demands for food, which  
must be met by soils that have been  
depleted of much of their yielding  
power. This is an important factor in  
the recent increase in the cost of  
food.

**Fundamental Problems.**  
"The problem of cheap and abundant  
food is a fundamental one in all in-  
dustrial development. It was the  
abundance and cheapness of food that  
made possible the marvelous progress  
witnessed in this country during the  
past century. During the last sixty  
years we have brought into produc-  
tion the largest and richest body of  
agricultural land in the world. While  
this land was new and rich, the pro-  
duction of abundant crops was accom-  
plished at little expense, and with lit-  
tle knowledge of the principles of  
conservation of soil fertility. This  
period of exploitive farming is now  
past. The cost of production is now  
enhanced by low yields, or the use of  
expensive methods of obtaining high  
yields. Whether the era of cheap and  
abundant food is past depends on our  
people to develop cheaper and better  
means of production than now prevail.  
We no longer have unlimited unde-  
veloped agricultural resources. Future  
increase of production must come  
largely from better methods of farm-  
ing. Whether we, as a nation, shall  
attain these improved methods after  
a long period of depression, accom-  
panied by slow adjustment to new  
conditions, as has been the case in  
older countries, or whether we shall  
attack the problem resolutely and in-  
stantly and adopt improved meth-  
ods as soon as the situation demands,  
depends on the efficiency of those  
agencies that in the recent years have  
been built up in this country with a  
view to meeting the problems of soil  
conservation and agricultural re-  
adjustment.

"It is not strange that in many  
communities exploitive farming con-  
tinues beyond its legitimate life. In  
fact, such a change could hardly pro-  
ceed in the older settled States, while  
the unbounded West offered the renter  
and the farm laborer the opportunity  
to acquire a home by gift from the  
government on soil fertile enough to  
permit for one or two generations  
profitable farming with little equip-  
ment other than energy and courage.  
At the same time the nation as a  
whole did not suffer for increased pro-  
duction, for the rich Western soils  
kept pace with the increased demand  
for food. But at present the bringing  
into cultivation of new lands in the  
West no longer meets the loss due to  
abandonment of Eastern lands. A  
counter-current of immigration is  
flowing from the West back upon  
the cheaper lands of the Atlantic Sea-  
board. The exhaustion of free lands  
has increased the price of all, and  
makes it more difficult for a young  
man to acquire a home upon the land.  
Hence there is an increase of tenant  
farming. The increased price of food  
has affected other industries; city  
people are beginning to turn toward  
the land. The Agricultural Depart-  
ment annually receives hundreds of  
letters from people employed in man-  
ufacturing industries asking for in-  
formation that will enable them to be-  
come farmers.

"With the increased value of farm  
products, exports, especially in bread-  
stuffs, have greatly decreased. In the  
last five years the amount of wheat  
annually shipped abroad has dropped  
from 212,000,000 to 114,000,000 bushels.  
If we are to retain a favorable bal-  
ance of trade it must be not by in-  
creased acreage as in the past, but  
by increase in yields per acre, for we  
no longer have unlimited virgin soil  
to exploit.

**Remedy for Evil.**  
"To remedy the growing evil, we  
must increase the number of live stock  
on our farms. Also where land is  
farmed by renters the lease must be  
made for a longer term, and where  
the renter has not sufficient capital  
the domestic animals must be supplied  
by the landlord. We must give more  
attention to the condition of our pas-  
tures, many of which are overgrazed  
to a point of worthlessness. One who  
turned into pastures before the grass  
has attained vitality. Pastures which  
formerly supported one animal on two  
acres now support only one on ten  
acres. The range of the West have  
been decreasingly being settled by  
farmers; hence there is a serious  
shortage of live stock in the country,  
and this must be remedied by raising  
more young stock on the farms of the  
East.

"Modern and improved methods of  
soil management give remarkable re-  
sults. Two years ago the Agricultural  
Department induced a farmer in New  
York State to grow four acres of po-  
tatoes under its direction. The farmer  
had been growing potatoes for sixty  
years in that locality without selection  
of seed to improve the quality. His  
ordinary yield was forty bushels to  
the acre. On being furnished new  
and improved seed the four acres pro-  
duced 250 bushels to the acre.

In 1909, 509 farmers in Alabama  
raised 125 demonstration acres of  
corn under the direction of the de-  
partment. The average yield was  
33 3-4 bushels per acre; the average  
yield for the State was 13 1-2 bushels  
per acre.

In South Carolina 658 farmers grew  
2,718 acres of cotton in plots under  
the same direction. The average was  
1,205 pounds of seed cotton to the acre.  
In the same State 537 farmers grew  
1,636 acres of corn in demonstration  
plots with an average yield of 36 1-2  
bushels per acre as against the aver-  
age State yield of 16 7-8 bushels per acre.

"In both these States the yield of  
corn was more than twice the average  
yield of the State. The average yield  
of cotton in South Carolina for 1909  
is not available, but it is certainly  
more than 50 per cent. less than that  
of the yield on the demonstration  
plots. These yields were made by  
methods any Southern farmer can use."

## IS HITCHCOCK COURTING WIDOW?

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)  
London, August 6.—The visit of  
Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster-Gen-  
eral of the United States to the Brit-  
ish capital created an undercurrent of  
gossip in the American set, which  
finally evolved the story that he had  
sought the hand of Mrs. Joseph Stick-  
ney, the extremely wealthy widow,  
whose property holdings in the White  
Mountains around Bretton, Wales and  
in New York City are estimated at  
\$15,000,000.

The only palpable basis for such a  
belief is the fact that Mr. Hitchcock  
immediately upon his arrival in Lon-  
don went to the Hotel Ritz, where  
Mrs. Stickney resides most of the time  
while in England, and where her din-  
ners and luncheons have been the  
smartest of the smart affairs in which  
the most prominent Americans figure.  
Mr. Hitchcock was a guest at sev-  
eral of the functions at which Mrs.

*O.K., Your Uncle Sam!*

**UNCLE SAM TO INSPECT ALL LARD SUBSTITUTES**  
Opinion Is Rendered by Judge Fowler While Acting as Attorney General

Owing to an opinion rendered recently by Judge Fowler, acting as attorney general during the absence of Mr. Wickardham, Uncle Sam's meat inspectors will continue to inspect lard substitutes, and not a pound of that article can go into interstate or foreign commerce unless it bears the mark "U.S. INSPECTED AND PASSED". Judge Fowler, in his opinion, holds that lard substitute made up of one-fifth animal fat and four-fifths cotton seed oil, is fair-ly within the definition of a meat food product, and must be inspected under the meat inspection law.

The acting secretary of agriculture said: "The opinion of the attorney general confirms the construction placed upon the law by Secretary Wickardham. We have inspected lard substitute ever since the most inspection law was passed. We never had any doubt about the matter, but some of the manufacturers of their product thought inspection was not required."

That this ruling will have no effect upon local cotton oil industries is shown by a statement made by L. B. Bannum, district manager for the Southern Cotton Oil Company, who when the matter was brought to his attention, said: "Our product has, all along, been inspected and passed upon by the United States government, and the label of every barrel bears the state-ment, 'U.S. INSPECTED AND PASSED UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS, JUNE 3, 1906.'"

**COUNCIL COMMITTEES TO HOLD MEETINGS**  
Meetings of the following council committees have been called for this week:

to 1 o'clock this morning, the council will meet to discuss the matter of the school session, 1910-11.

Manufactured by  
**THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO.**  
New York Savannah New Orleans Chicago

## CUMBERLAND SCHOOLS IN GOOD CONDITION

Board of Trustees Settle With Treas-  
urer—Regulations Adopted for  
Approaching Session.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Cumberland, Va., August 6.—The  
board of school trustees of Cum-  
berland county settled with the treasurer  
yesterday for the year ending June 30,  
1910.

The net amount of county and dis-  
trict school taxes reported to the su-  
perintendent for the year was \$4,206.45,  
and public spirited citizens, together  
with the school leagues, reported \$1-  
148.03 collected by private subscrip-  
tion, and from public entertainments  
in the division. The total amount col-  
lected and reported from the tax-  
payers exceeded the amount given or  
secured privately by the small sum  
of \$58.42, for county and district pur-  
poses.

The trustees of Madison removed the  
tuition fee of \$12 per year from their  
high school for session 1910-11. The  
failure of the Board of Supervisors to  
transfer 5 cents on the \$100 from the  
general county levy to the county  
school levy had forced the school board  
at a former meeting to charge tuition,  
in order to pay the salaries of two

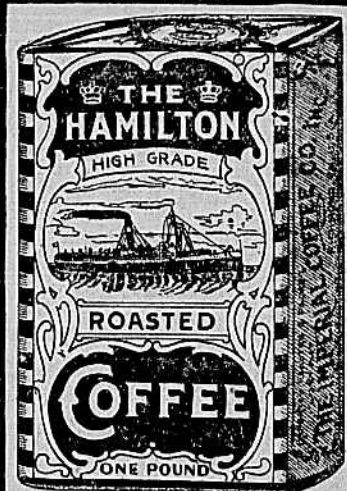
teachers for their whole time in the  
high school. Though the board of  
trustees was not to blame for the  
charge of \$150 per month in the high  
school, yet they were very glad to be  
able to remove it.

Two schools in Randolph District,  
two schools in Madison District and  
five schools in Hamilton District, se-  
cured libraries during the past ses-  
sion, and the teachers of the nine schools  
were congratulated upon having se-  
cured 700 books, at a cost of \$450.

Three single-room schools in Ham-  
ilton District, two single schools in Ra-  
ndolph District have been consolidated  
and new buildings are going up at a  
total cost of about \$7,000. All build-  
ings will be ready for use this fall.

The board passed the following regu-  
lations: A county institute for white  
teachers, and one for colored teachers  
will be held at the courthouse, Octo-  
ber 1, 1910; the high schools will open  
for the coming session September 15;  
all other schools, October 3, 1910; no  
holidays will be allowed, except Thurs-  
day and Friday during Thanksgiving  
week, when the teachers will be ex-  
pected to attend the State Teachers'  
Association; all schools will close De-  
cember 22, and reopen January 2, 1911;  
the Virginia Journal of Education will  
be sent to all the teachers and school  
officials, with the request that it be  
read faithfully, and a colored super-  
vising teacher was accepted from the  
Hampton Institute for work in the  
county session, 1910-11.

## BUY HAMILTON COFFEE In One Pound Bags



**Two (2) Cents  
Cash**

For Each Bag Returned

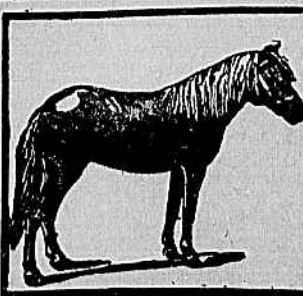
**The Best Coffee Sold  
for the Price**

For Sale By All Grocers

**EXTRA**

Shetland Pony Given  
FREE to the Person  
Sending the Most Sig-  
nature Cards Before  
October 1st.

One Card in Every  
Package Our Brands.



Return Wrappers and Signature Cards to  
**IMPERIAL COFFEE CO., Inc.,**  
1329 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia.

**Does Your Husband Drink?**

**YES**, we know the uncertainty, the broken promises, the dissi-  
pated fortune, the disgrace and the heartache. You have  
suffered only what a drinking man's wife can suffer. And you  
have tried perhaps everything you can think of—from pledges to so-called  
"home-cures." But don't despair—for the drinking habit can be cured.  
Yes, really cured. With no humiliation, no inconvenience, and with no  
great expense.

In the eighteen years that I have been President of  
the Greensboro Keeley Institute we have sent  
6,500 patients back to their families—new men.  
With new life, new vigor, new nerves and new  
self-respect. With a healthy appetite that gives  
them necessary strength to say "no" to any  
temptation that may be encountered.

Our cure will give you back your heritage of hap-  
piness. The kind of prosperous, happy home you  
used to have. It will dissipate forever the  
clouds of humiliation and disgrace that have so  
long hovered over your head.

Send today for our booklet It will give you all details.  
W. H. OSBORN, President

**THE KEELEY INSTITUTE**

**Greensboro North Carolina**